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Public documents

Portugal

Article 24(1)(a) - languages accepted by the Member State for the public documents to be presented to its authorities pursuant to point (a) of Article 6(1)

Portuguese

Article 24(1)(b) – an indicative list of public documents falling within the scope of this Regulation

Birth:

Extract from the register of births;

Life:

Certificates of life drawn up by notaries (Article 161 of the Code of Notaries) or by parish councils;

Death:

Extract from the register of deaths;

Name:

Extract from the register of births;

Marriage:

Extract from the register of births, with the relevant annotation;

Capacity to marry:

Certificate of capacity to marry;

Civil status:

Extract from the register of births;

Divorce:

Extract from the register of births, with the relevant annotation;

Extract from the register of marriages, with the relevant annotation;

Certificate of divorce by mutual consent issued by the civil registry office;

Divorce certificate issued by the Court;

Legal separation:

Extract from the register of births, with the relevant annotation;

Extract from the register of marriages, with the relevant annotation;

Certificate of legal separation by mutual consent issued by the civil registry office;

Certificate issued by the Court;

Marriage annulment:

Extract from the register of births, with the relevant annotation;

Extract from the register of marriages, with the relevant annotation;

Parentage:

Extract from the register of births;

Adoption:

Extract from the register of births;

Domicile and/or residence:

Certificate of domicile issued by the parish council;

Nationality:

Certificate of nationality;

Absence of a criminal record:

Certificate proving the absence of a criminal record.

Article 24(1)(c) – the list of public documents to which multilingual standard forms may be attached as a suitable translation aid

Extract from the register of births;

Extract from the register of deaths;

Extract from the register of marriages;

Certificate of capacity to marry;

Certificate proving the absence of a criminal record.

Article 24(1)(d) – the lists of persons qualified, in accordance with national law, to carry out certified translations, where such lists exist

Not applicable.

Article 24(1)(e) – an indicative list of types of authorities empowered by national law to make certified copies

Registry services;

Notaries;

Parish councils;

Post office staff (CTT);

Duly recognised Chambers of Commerce and Industry;

Lawyers;

Legal agents.

Article 24(1)(f) – information relating to the means by which certified translations and certified copies can be identified

- Certified translations:

Documents written in a foreign language must be accompanied by a translation; the document may be translated by a Portuguese notary, by the Portuguese consulate in the country in which the document was drawn up, by that country's consulate in Portugal or by a suitable translator who must make a sworn or solemn statement before a notary to confirm that the translation is faithful to the original.

Translations may also be carried out by the Chambers of Commerce and Industry that are recognised in accordance with Decree-Law No 244/92 of 29 October 1992 and by lawyers and legal agents.

The translation must indicate the language in which the original document is written and include a declaration that the text is a faithful translation which reflects the original text.

If the translation is carried out by a sworn translator who inserts the certificate in their own translation or attaches the certificate as a separate sheet, they must indicate the way in which the translation was carried out as well as the information referred to above. The translation must also mention any seals or other legal marks, stamps and payment information included in the original, and must also clearly indicate any irregularities or shortcomings identified in the text that call into question the act or document.

- Certified copies:

The following information must be included or inserted in the photocopied document: declaration of conformity with the original, the place and date of the act, the name and signature of the person certifying the copy, as well as the official stamp or some other mark identifying the certifying body, such as the official stamp of the issuing body.

NOTE: Certifications and translations of documents carried out by chambers of commerce and industry recognised in accordance with Decree-Law No 244/92 of 29 October 1992, and by lawyers and legal agents, must be registered in an IT system in order to be valid; therefore, in addition to the elements referred to above, they must also contain the identification number generated by the IT system. – Ministerial Implementing Order (*Portaria*) No 657-B/2006 of 29 June 2006.

Article 24(1)(g) – information about the specific features of certified copies

Certified copies must include the name and job title of the person certifying the copy and the date on which it was certified; the issuing body must stamp the document on top of this information.

The certificate proving the lack of a criminal record contains an alphanumeric authentication and access code allowing the authenticity of the original to be checked.

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